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**METHOD AND APPARATUS FOR SECURING SESSION INFORMATION OF  
USERS IN A WEB APPLICATION SERVER ENVIRONMENT**

**BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION**

**1. Technical Field:**

5       The present invention relates to an improved data  
processing system and, in particular, to a method and  
apparatus for managing sessions in a client/server  
environment. Still more particularly, the present  
invention provides a method and apparatus for securing  
10   hypertext transfer protocol sessions.

**2. Description of Related Art:**

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      The worldwide network of computers commonly known as  
the "Internet" has seen explosive growth in the last  
several years. Mainly, this growth has been fueled by the  
15   introduction and widespread use of so-called "web  
browsers," which enable simple graphical user interface-  
based access to network servers, which support documents  
formatted as so-called "web pages." A browser is a program  
that is executed on a graphical user interface (GUI) in a  
20   client computer. The browser allows a user to seamlessly  
load documents from a server via the Internet and display  
them by means of the GUI. These documents are commonly  
formatted using markup language protocols, such as  
hypertext markup language (HTML).

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The client and the web server typically communicate using hypertext transport protocol (HTTP). However, when a client is accessing sensitive information from a web server, a secure protocol may be used. Hypertext transport protocol secure is the protocol for accessing a secure Web server. Using HTTPS in the uniform resource locator (URL) instead of HTTP directs the message to a secure port number rather than the default Web port number of 80. The session is then managed by a security protocol. Secure sockets layer is the leading security protocol on the Internet. When a session is started in SSL, the browser sends its public key to the server so that the server can securely send a secret key to the browser. The browser and server exchange data via secret key encryption during that session.

However, HTTP is a stateless protocol. Therefore, every request from an HTTP client to an HTTP server is a new request and no state is maintained between requests. Conventionally, HTTP cookies are used to maintain a client-side state whereas sessions are used to manage the state information on the server side. A cookie is data created by a web server that is stored on a client computer. A cookie is used to keep track of a user's patterns and preferences and, with the cooperation of the Web browser, is stored within the client computer. Cookies contain a range of URLs for which they are valid. When the browser

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encounters those URLs again, it sends the appropriate cookies to the Web server.

A session is used to track the activities of a user. For example, a session may be created to allow a user to add items to a "shopping cart" using a plurality of individual requests. A session may also allow a user to use a web interface to search a database. Web interfaces may also be used to control equipment from remote locations. As web interfaces become increasingly popular, the security of sessions used to manage multiple transactions by individual clients becomes exceedingly important. Normally, a session is created on the server side. To associate a session with a user, a random number, referred to as a session identification (ID), is generated and associated with the user. The session ID is sent back to the browser as a cookie or through a URL rewriting mechanism.

When an HTTP request is received, the server verifies if a session ID is present. If an ID is present, the related session data is retrieved and the request is processed based on the session data. However, the server cannot verify that the user submitting the request is the same user to whom the session ID was originally assigned. Hence, a security loophole exists where an unauthorized user may submit a valid session ID. The session ID may be obtained by repeatedly submitting requests with potential

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session identifications until access is granted.

Alternatively, the ID may be "sniffed" from the network by monitoring data traffic flow. The session ID may be obtained in this manner when a request is transmitted

5 through an unsecure protocol, such as HTTP, as opposed to a secure protocol, such as HTTPS or SSL. In many web application server products, the security of session information is tied only to the randomness of the session ID under the assumption that the bit length of the number  
10 is high enough to prevent an unauthorized user from generating the same number in a short period of time. However, the likelihood of hijacking the session ID is not ruled out completely.

Therefore, it would be advantageous to have an  
15 improved method and apparatus for securing session information of users in a web application server environment.

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### SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The present invention associates a session with a user's authentication credentials. A session is created using credentials, such as the user's identification and  
5 password, a security token, or a digital certificate. Subsequent requests must be submitted with the session ID and the user credentials associated with the session. Thus, the session information is as secure as the server infrastructure.

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### BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

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The novel features believed characteristic of the invention are set forth in the appended claims. The invention itself, however, as well as a preferred mode of use, further objectives and advantages thereof, will best be understood by reference to the following detailed description of an illustrative embodiment when read in conjunction with the accompanying drawings, wherein:

**Figure 1** is a pictorial representation of a distributed data processing system in which the present invention may be implemented;

**Figure 2** is a block diagram of a data processing system that may be implemented as a server in accordance with a preferred embodiment of the present invention;

**Figure 3** is a block diagram illustrating a data processing system in which the present invention may be implemented;

**Figure 4** depicts a specific client/server arrangement according to a preferred embodiment of the present invention;

**Figure 5A** is a flowchart illustrating the creation of a session in accordance with a preferred embodiment of the present invention;

**Figure 5B** is a flowchart illustrating the creation of a session for a user with an established account on the

server in accordance with a preferred embodiment of the present invention; and

Figure 5C is a flowchart illustrating the management of a request in an established session according to a preferred embodiment of the present invention.

With reference now to the figures, **Figure 1** depicts a prior art representation of a distributed data processing system in which the present invention may be implemented.

10 Distributed data processing system 100 is a network of computers in which the present invention may be implemented. Distributed data processing system 100 contains a network 102, which is the medium used to provide communications links between various devices and computers connected  
15 together within distributed data processing system 100. Network 102 may include permanent connections, such as wire or fiber optic cables, or temporary connections made through telephone connections.

In the depicted example, a server 104 is connected to network 102 along with storage unit 106. In addition, clients 108, 110, and 112 also are connected to network 102. These clients 108, 110, and 112 may be, for example, personal computers or network computers. For purposes of this application, a network computer is any computer,

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coupled to a network, which receives a program or other application from another computer coupled to the network. In the depicted example, server 104 provides data, such as boot files, operating system images, and applications to 5 clients 108-112. Clients 108, 110, and 112 are clients to server 104. Distributed data processing system 100 may include additional servers, clients, and other devices not shown. In the depicted example, distributed data processing system 100 is the Internet with network 102 representing a 10 worldwide collection of networks and gateways that use the TCP/IP suite of protocols to communicate with one another. At the heart of the Internet is a backbone of high-speed data communication lines between major nodes or host computers, consisting of thousands of commercial, 15 government, educational and other computer systems that route data and messages. Of course, distributed data processing system 100 also may be implemented as a number of different types of networks, such as for example, an intranet, a local area network (LAN), or a wide area network 20 (WAN). **Figure 1** is intended as an example, and not as an architectural limitation for the present invention.

Referring to **Figure 2**, a block diagram of a data processing system that may be implemented as a server, such as server 104 in **Figure 1**, is depicted in accordance with a 25 preferred embodiment of the present invention. Data processing system 200 may be a symmetric multiprocessor

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(SMP) system including a plurality of processors 202 and 204 connected to system bus 206. Alternatively, a single processor system may be employed. Also connected to system bus 206 is memory controller/cache 208, which provides an interface to local memory 209. I/O bus bridge 210 is connected to system bus 206 and provides an interface to I/O bus 212. Memory controller/cache 208 and I/O bus bridge 210 may be integrated as depicted.

Peripheral component interconnect (PCI) bus bridge 214  
connected to I/O bus 212 provides an interface to PCI local  
bus 216. A number of modems may be connected to PCI bus  
216. Typical PCI bus implementations will support four PCI  
expansion slots or add-in connectors. Communications links  
to network computers 108-112 in **Figure 1** may be provided  
through modem 218 and network adapter 220 connected to PCI  
local bus 216 through add-in boards.

Additional PCI bus bridges 222 and 224 provide interfaces for additional PCI buses 226 and 228, from which additional modems or network adapters may be supported. In this manner, data processing system 200 allows connections to multiple network computers. A memory-mapped graphics adapter 230 and hard disk 232 may also be connected to I/O bus 212 as depicted, either directly or indirectly.

Those of ordinary skill in the art will appreciate that  
25 the hardware depicted in **Figure 2** may vary. For example,  
other peripheral devices, such as optical disk drives and

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the like, also may be used in addition to or in place of the hardware depicted. The depicted example is not meant to imply architectural limitations with respect to the present invention.

5       The data processing system depicted in **Figure 2** may be, for example, an IBM RISC/System 6000 system, a product of International Business Machines Corporation in Armonk, New York, running the Advanced Interactive Executive (AIX) operating system.

10       With reference now to **Figure 3**, a block diagram illustrating a data processing system in which the present invention may be implemented. Data processing system 300 is an example of a client computer. Data processing system 300 employs a peripheral component interconnect (PCI) local bus  
15 architecture. Although the depicted example employs a PCI bus, other bus architectures such as Accelerated Graphics Port (AGP) and Industry Standard Architecture (ISA) may be used. Processor 302 and main memory 304 are connected to PCI local bus 306 through PCI bridge 308. PCI bridge 308  
20 also may include an integrated memory controller and cache memory for processor 302. Additional connections to PCI local bus 306 may be made through direct component interconnection or through add-in boards. In the depicted example, local area network (LAN) adapter 310, SCSI host bus  
25 adapter 312, and expansion bus interface 314 are connected to PCI local bus 306 by direct component connection. In

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contrast, audio adapter 316, graphics adapter 318, and  
audio/video adapter 319 are connected to PCI local bus 306  
by add-in boards inserted into expansion slots. Expansion  
bus interface 314 provides a connection for a keyboard and  
5 mouse adapter 320, modem 322, and additional memory 324.  
Small computer system interface (SCSI) host bus adapter 312  
provides a connection for hard disk drive 326, tape drive  
328, and CD-ROM drive 330. Typical PCI local bus  
implementations will support three or four PCI expansion  
10 slots or add-in connectors.

An operating system runs on processor 302 and is used  
to coordinate and provide control of various components  
within data processing system 300 in Figure 3. The  
operating system may be a commercially available operating  
15 system, such as Windows 2000, which is available from  
Microsoft Corporation. An object oriented programming  
system such as Java may run in conjunction with the  
operating system and provides calls to the operating system  
from Java programs or applications executing on data  
20 processing system 300. "Java" is a trademark of Sun  
Microsystems, Inc. Instructions for the operating system,  
the object-oriented operating system, and applications or  
programs are located on storage devices, such as hard disk  
drive 326, and may be loaded into main memory 304 for  
25 execution by processor 302.

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Those of ordinary skill in the art will appreciate that the hardware in **Figure 3** may vary depending on the implementation. Other internal hardware or peripheral devices, such as flash ROM (or equivalent nonvolatile  
5 memory) or optical disk drives and the like, may be used in addition to or in place of the hardware depicted in **Figure 3**. Also, the processes of the present invention may be applied to a multiprocessor data processing system.

For example, data processing system 300, if optionally  
10 configured as a network computer, may not include SCSI host bus adapter 312, hard disk drive 326, tape drive 328, and CD-ROM 330, as noted by dotted line 332 in **Figure 3** denoting optional inclusion. In that case, the computer, to be properly called a client computer, must include some  
15 type of network communication interface, such as LAN adapter 310, modem 322, or the like. As another example, data processing system 300 may be a stand-alone system configured to be bootable without relying on some type of network communication interface, whether or not data  
20 processing system 300 comprises some type of network communication interface. As a further example, data processing system 300 may be a Personal Digital Assistant (PDA) device, which is configured with ROM and/or flash ROM in order to provide non-volatile memory for storing  
25 operating system files and/or user-generated data.

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The depicted example in **Figure 3** and above-described examples are not meant to imply architectural limitations. For example, data processing system 300 also may be a notebook computer or hand held computer in addition to  
5 taking the form of a PDA. Data processing system 300 also may be a kiosk or a Web appliance.

With reference now to **Figure 4**, a specific client/server arrangement is presented according to a preferred embodiment of the present invention. A network,  
10 such as Internet 402, connects a server 404, a first client 406, and a second client 408. In the depicted example, the network is the Internet; however, any network that supports HTTP protocol or uses a protocol that may use sessions may be implemented.

15 Server 404 is connected to storage 410. Similarly, first client 406 is connected to storage 412 and second client 408 is connected to storage 414. When the first client sends a request to the server, session 420 is created and session-ID 422 is generated. Session 420 is  
20 stored in a data structure referred to as a session object. Once the session is created, the server fulfills the request and session ID 422 is returned, along with the content requested, to the first client as cookie 430, which is stored at the client. The session ID may also be sent  
25 to the client using URL rewriting or other known techniques.

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According to a preferred embodiment of the present invention, client 406 sends credentials 432 to server 404 with the request. The server then authenticates the credentials and creates session 420 in response to the authentication being successful. The credentials are then stored in association with the session as credentials 424 to be used for subsequent requests in the session. The credentials may be the user's identification and password, a security token issued by the server, or a digital certificate issued by a trusted third party. The user's identification and password may be stored in storage 412, 414 or entered by the user at an input device. A security token or certificate may be stored in storage 412, 414, entered by the user at an input device, or entered by use of a card or bar code. A person of ordinary skill in the art will recognize that other credentials may also be used.

In a similar manner, when second client 408 sends a request to the server, session 425 is created and session ID 426 is generated. Session 425 is stored in a data structure in storage 410. Session ID 426 is returned to the second client as cookie 434, which is stored at the client. The second client sends credentials 436 to the server with the request. The server then authenticates the credentials and creates session 425 in response to the authentication being successful. The credentials are then

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stored in association with the session as credentials 428  
to be used for subsequent requests in the session.

Storage 410 may also have stored therein accounts 440 associated with established users. Sessions may be used to establish an account for the associated user. The server may also use the received credentials to associate an established account with the session. An account may contain bank account information, a user's shopping cart that stores products selected for purchase, an e-mail account, display preferences for a portal or other web site, on-going searches of a database, age verification information for access to restricted material, etc.

In a subsequent request, client 406 submits the request along with the session ID and credentials. Server 15 404 authenticates the session ID and credentials and continues session 420 if authentication is successful. Encryption may also be used to protect the session ID and credentials from being obtained by malicious users. Also, the request including the session ID and credentials may be 20 sent over HTTPS to avoid session ID and credential hijacking.

With reference now to **Figure 5A**, a flowchart is shown illustrating the creation of a session in accordance with a preferred embodiment of the present invention. The client  
25 initiates a request (step 502), which requires authentication (step 504). The client authenticates (step

506) by supplying credentials, which may be the user's identification and password, a security token issued by the server, or a certificate issued by a trusted third party. The request and credentials are then submitted to the server, which checks authentication (step 508).

The session ID is returned to the client as a cookie, along with the content associated with the fulfilled  
15 request. Thereafter the client stores the session ID cookie (step 518) and the user accesses the content (step 520).

Turning now to **Figure 5B**, a flowchart is shown illustrating the creation of a session for a user with an established account on the server in accordance with a preferred embodiment of the present invention. The client initiates a request (step 522), which requires authentication (step 524). The client authenticates (step 526) by supplying credentials, which may be the user's identification and password, a security token issued by the server, or a certificate issued by a trusted third party.



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The request and credentials are then submitted to the server, which checks authentication (step 528).

A determination is made as to whether authentication is successful (step 530). If authentication is not successful, a notification that access is denied is returned to the client, which presents the notification to the user (step 532). If authentication is successful in step 530, the server retrieves a user account associated with the credentials (step 533), generates a random session ID (step 534), and fulfills the request (step 536).

The session ID is returned to the client as a cookie, along with the content associated with the fulfilled request. Thereafter the client stores the session ID cookie (step 538) and the user accesses the content (step 540).

Turning now to **Figure 5C**, a flowchart is shown illustrating the management of a request in an established session according to a preferred embodiment of the present invention. The client initiates a request (step 542) and submits the request along with the session ID and credentials. The server checks the credentials (step 544) and determines whether authorization is successful (step 546). If authorization is not successful, a notification that access is denied is returned to the client, which presents the notification to the user (step 548). If

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authorization is successful in step 546, a determination is made as to whether the session ID is valid (step 550).

If the session ID is not valid, a notification that access is denied is returned to the client, which presents the notification to the user (step 552). If the session ID is valid in step 550, the server retrieves the session object (step 554), compares the credentials from the request with the credentials in the session object authentication (step 556), and determines whether the credentials match (step 558).

If the credentials do not match, a notification that access is denied is returned to the client, which presents the notification to the user (step 560). If the credentials do match in step 558, the server fulfills the request (step 562) and returns content associated with the fulfilled request to the client. Thereafter, the user accesses the content (step 564).

The present invention authenticates a user's credentials before creating an HTTP session. The present invention then associates the session with the credentials. Subsequent requests must be submitted with the session ID and the user credentials to be associated with the session. Therefore, an unauthorized user that has obtained a session ID by monitoring traffic in the network or by chance cannot gain access to sensitive content associated with the session without also obtaining the credentials. The

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present invention solves the disadvantages of the prior art by requiring credentials for each request within a session. Thus, the present invention provides increased security against session hijacking.

5 It is important to note that while the present invention has been described in the context of a fully functioning data processing system, those of ordinary skill in the art will appreciate that the processes of the present invention are capable of being distributed in the  
10 form of a computer readable medium of instructions and a variety of forms and that the present invention applies equally regardless of the particular type of signal bearing media actually used to carry out the distribution.

Examples of computer readable media include recordable-type  
15 media such a floppy disc, a hard disk drive, a RAM, and CD-ROMs and transmission-type media such as digital and analog communications links.

The description of the present invention has been presented for purposes of illustration and description, but is not intended to be exhaustive or limited to the invention in the form disclosed. Many modifications and variations will be apparent to those of ordinary skill in the art. For example, HTTP is used as the protocol in the depicted examples, but the present invention may be implemented using other protocols. Also, in the depicted examples, the session ID is sent from the server to the

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client in a cookie; however, the session ID may be sent by  
URL rewriting or other known techniques. The embodiment  
was chosen and described in order to best explain the  
principles of the invention, the practical application, and  
5 to enable others of ordinary skill in the art to understand  
the invention for various embodiments with various  
modifications as are suited to the particular use  
contemplated.

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